

**FIG. 1A**

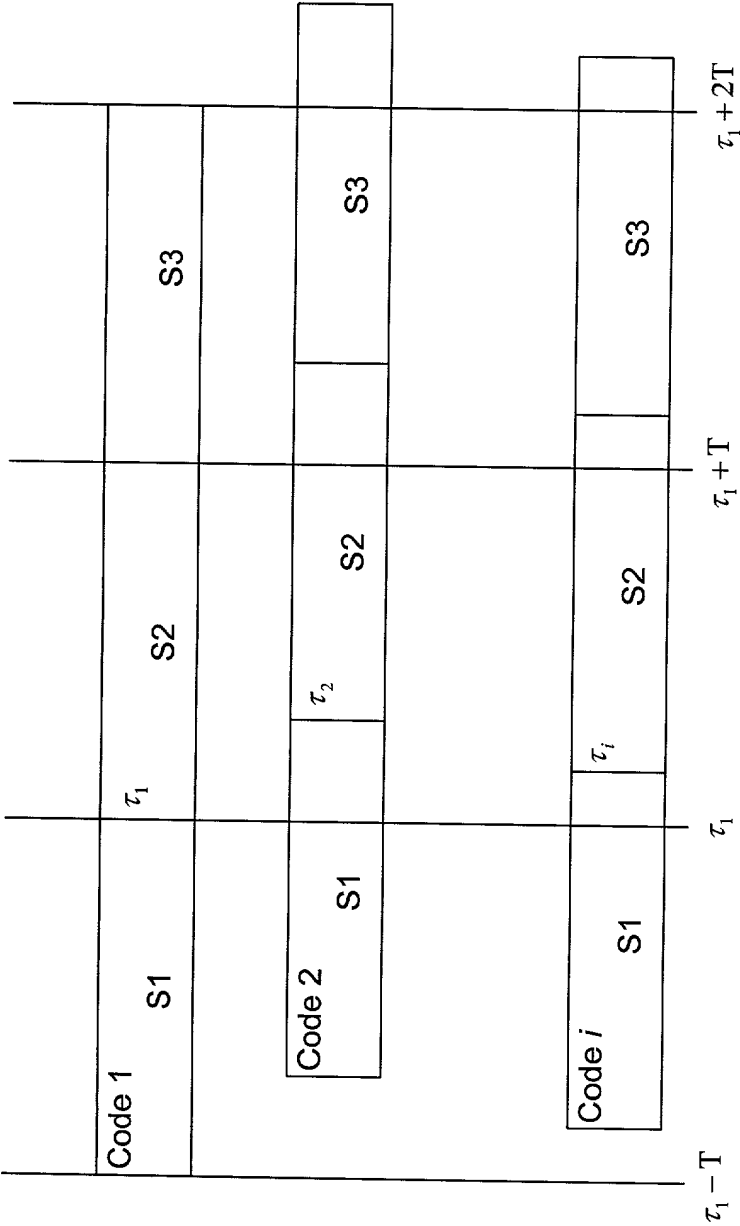
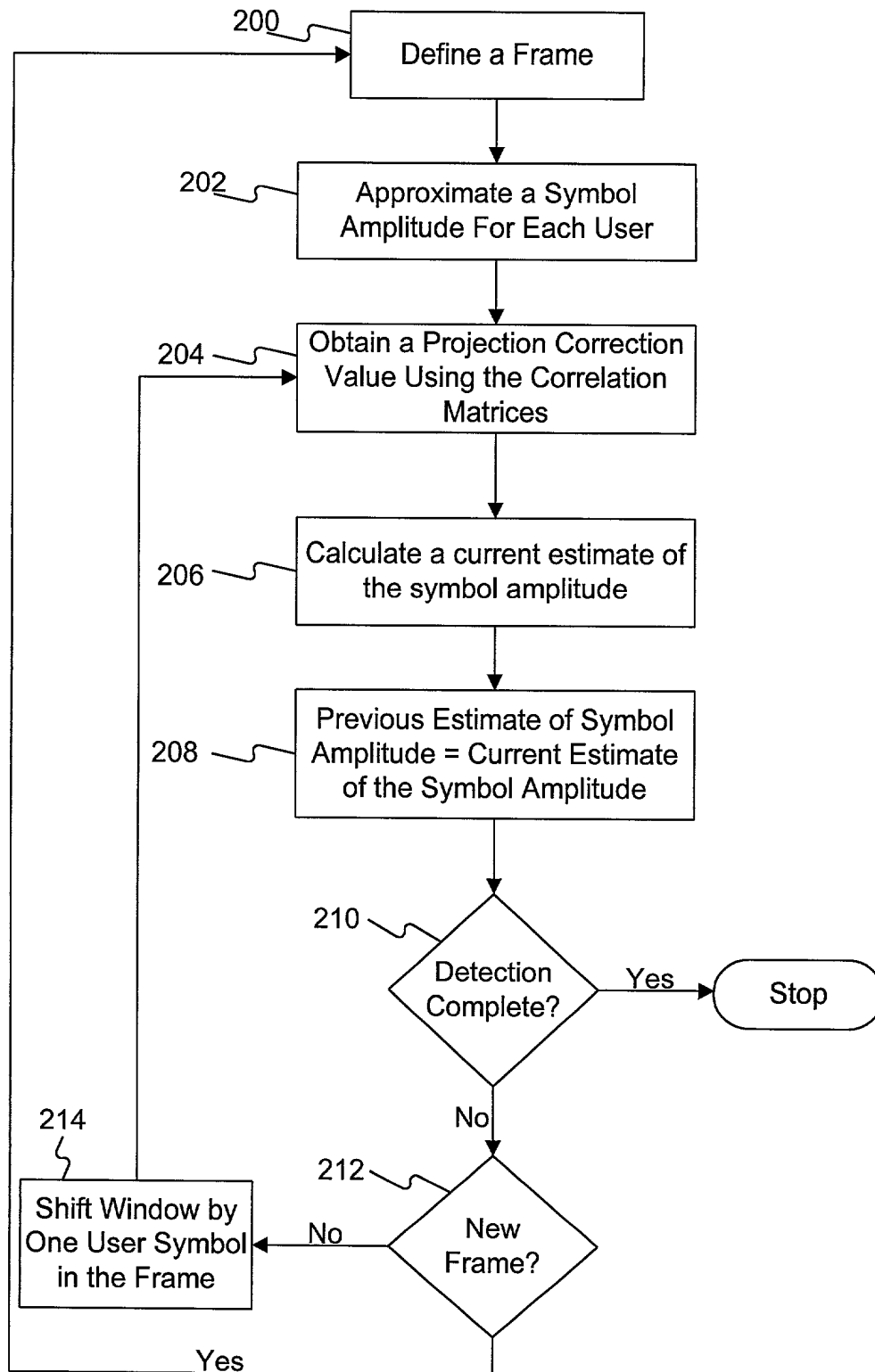
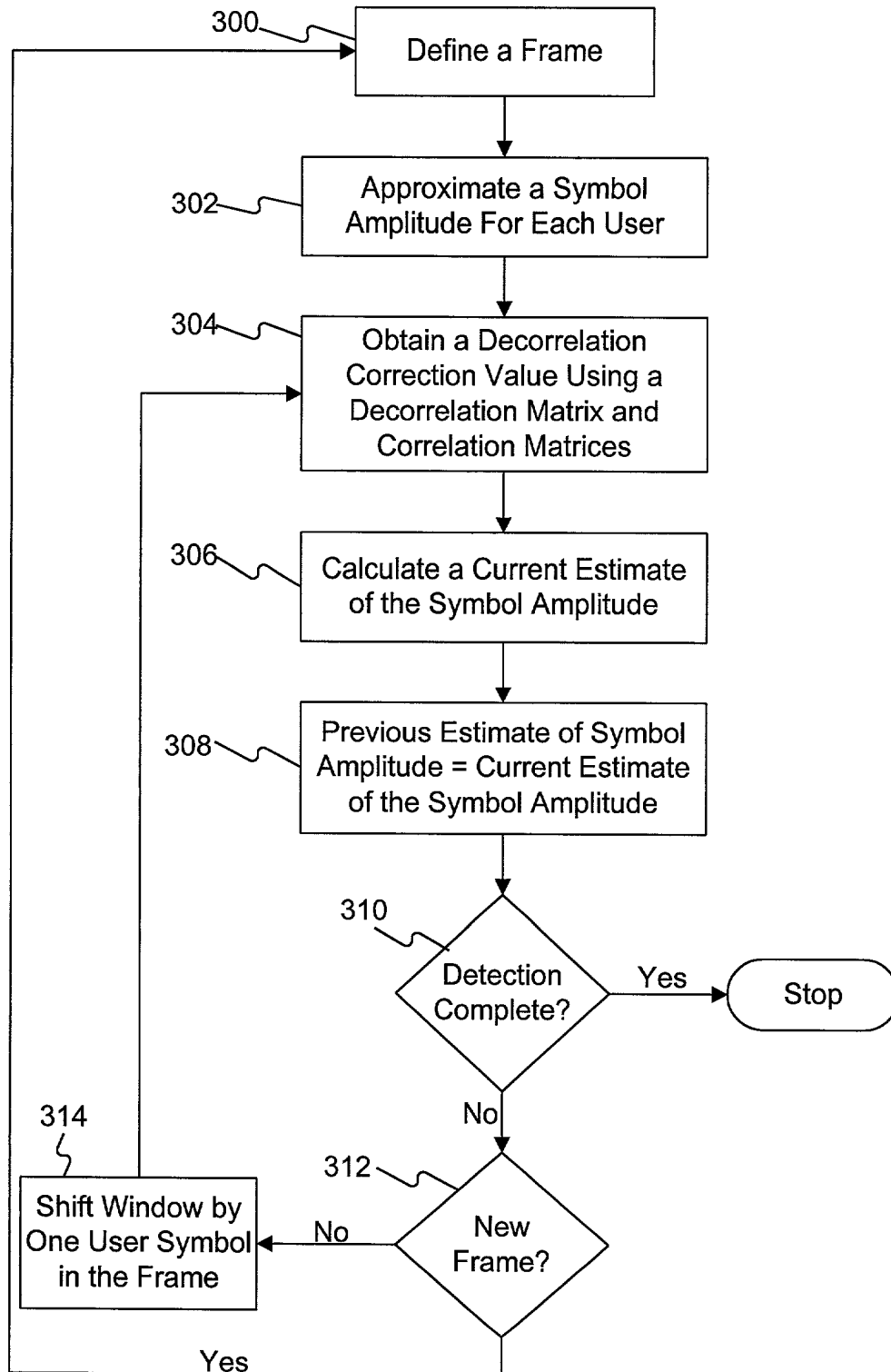


FIG. 1B



**FIG. 2**



**FIG. 3**

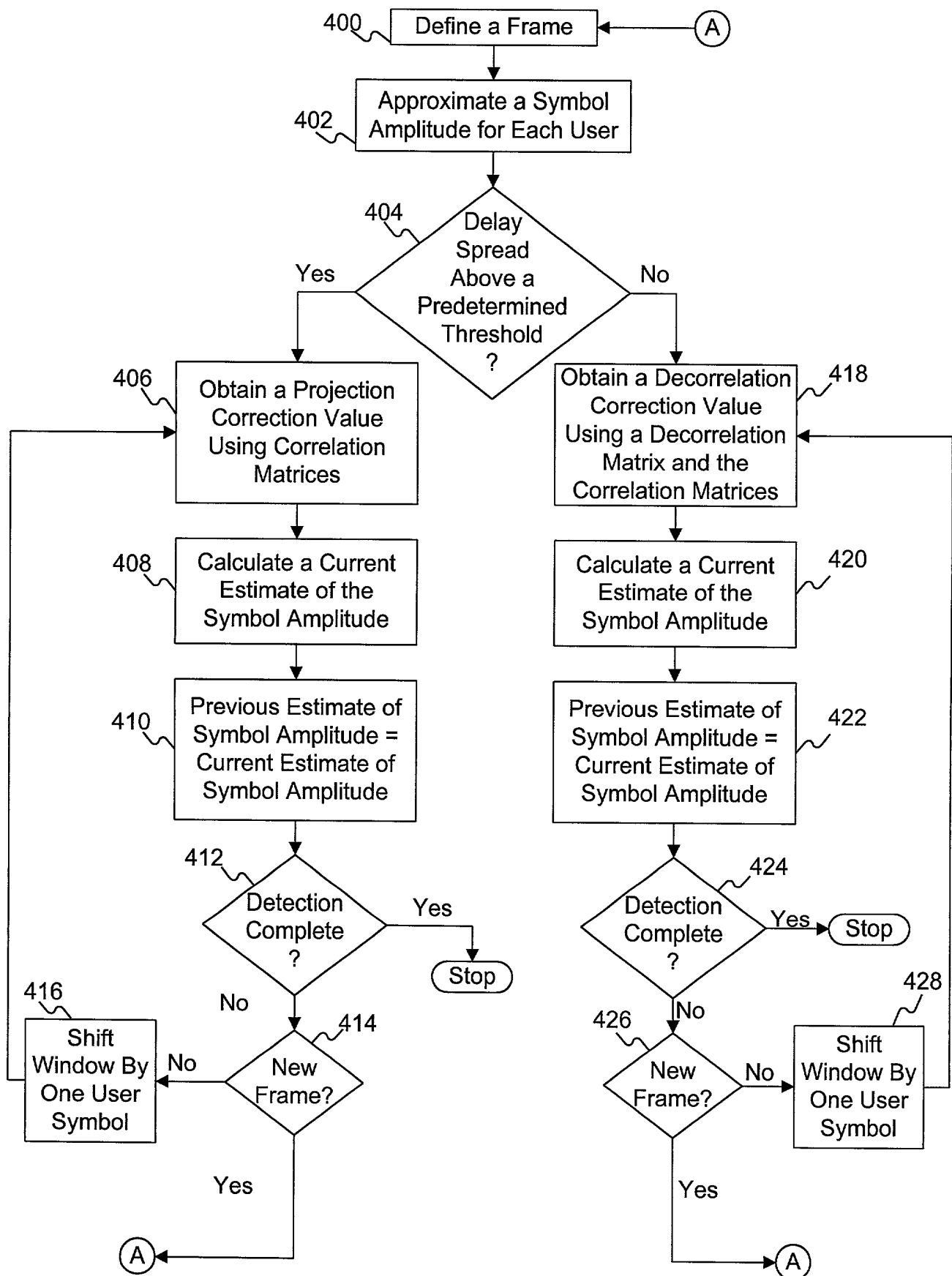
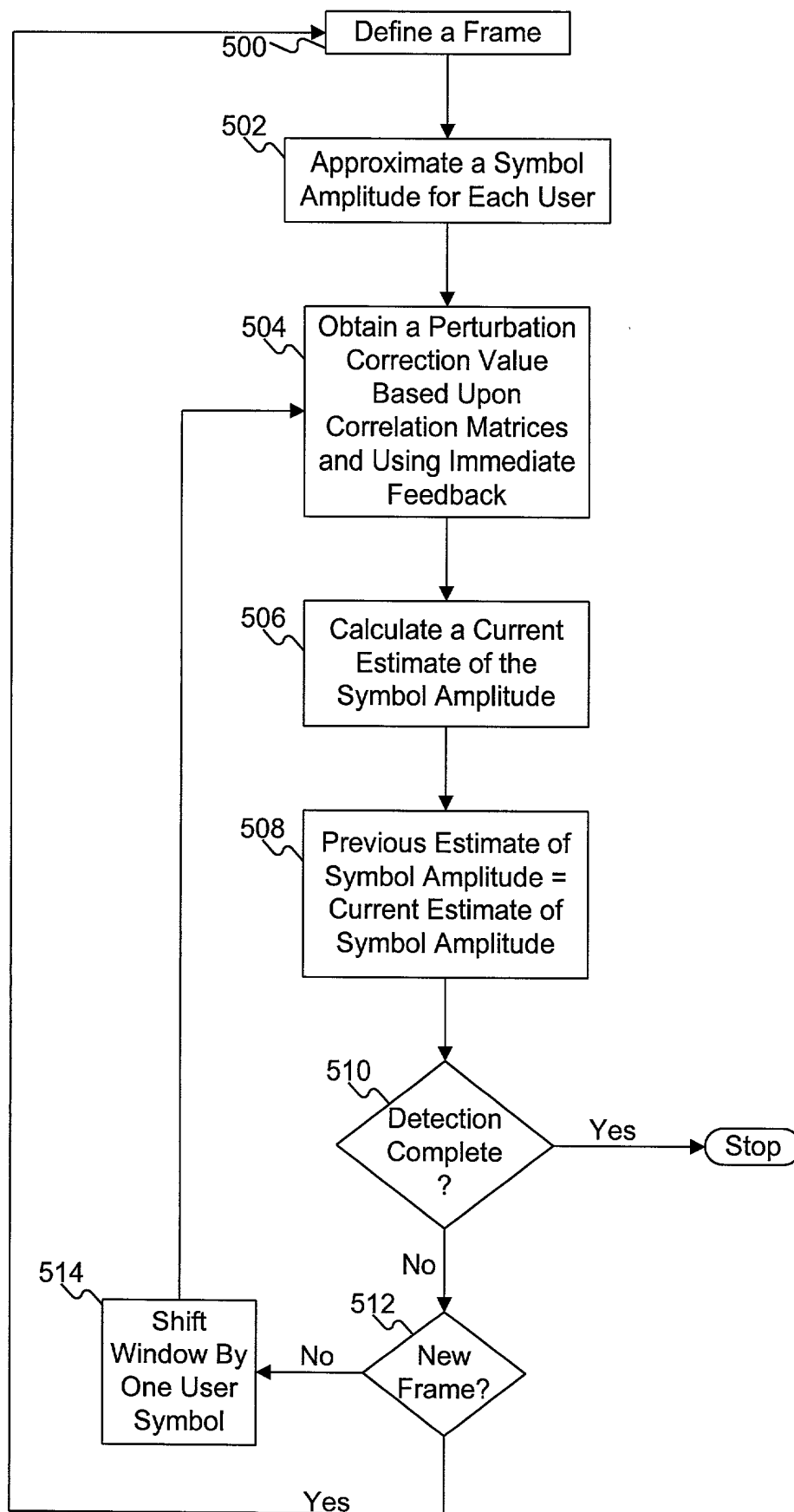


FIG. 4



**FIG. 5**

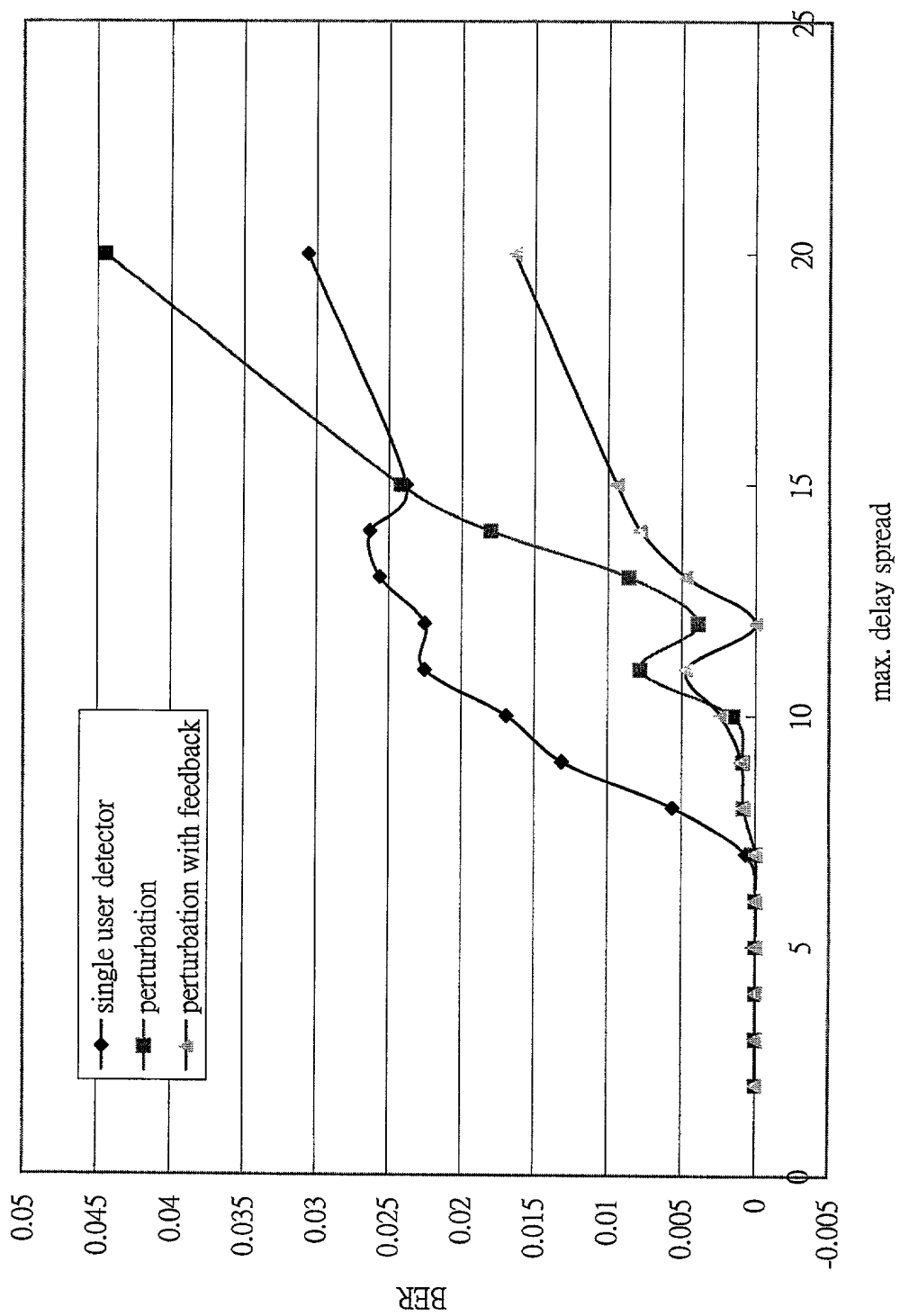


FIG. 6

Figure 7 shows the Bit Error Rate (BER) versus the maximum delay spread for three different detection methods: single user detection, perturbation, and perturbation with feedback. The x-axis represents the maximum delay spread in samples, ranging from 0 to 35. The y-axis represents the BER, ranging from 0 to 0.16. The legend indicates that the solid line with diamond markers represents single user detection, the solid line with square markers represents perturbation, and the solid line with triangle markers represents perturbation with feedback. All three methods show a decrease in BER as the maximum delay spread increases, with perturbation with feedback consistently achieving the lowest BER across the range of delay spreads.

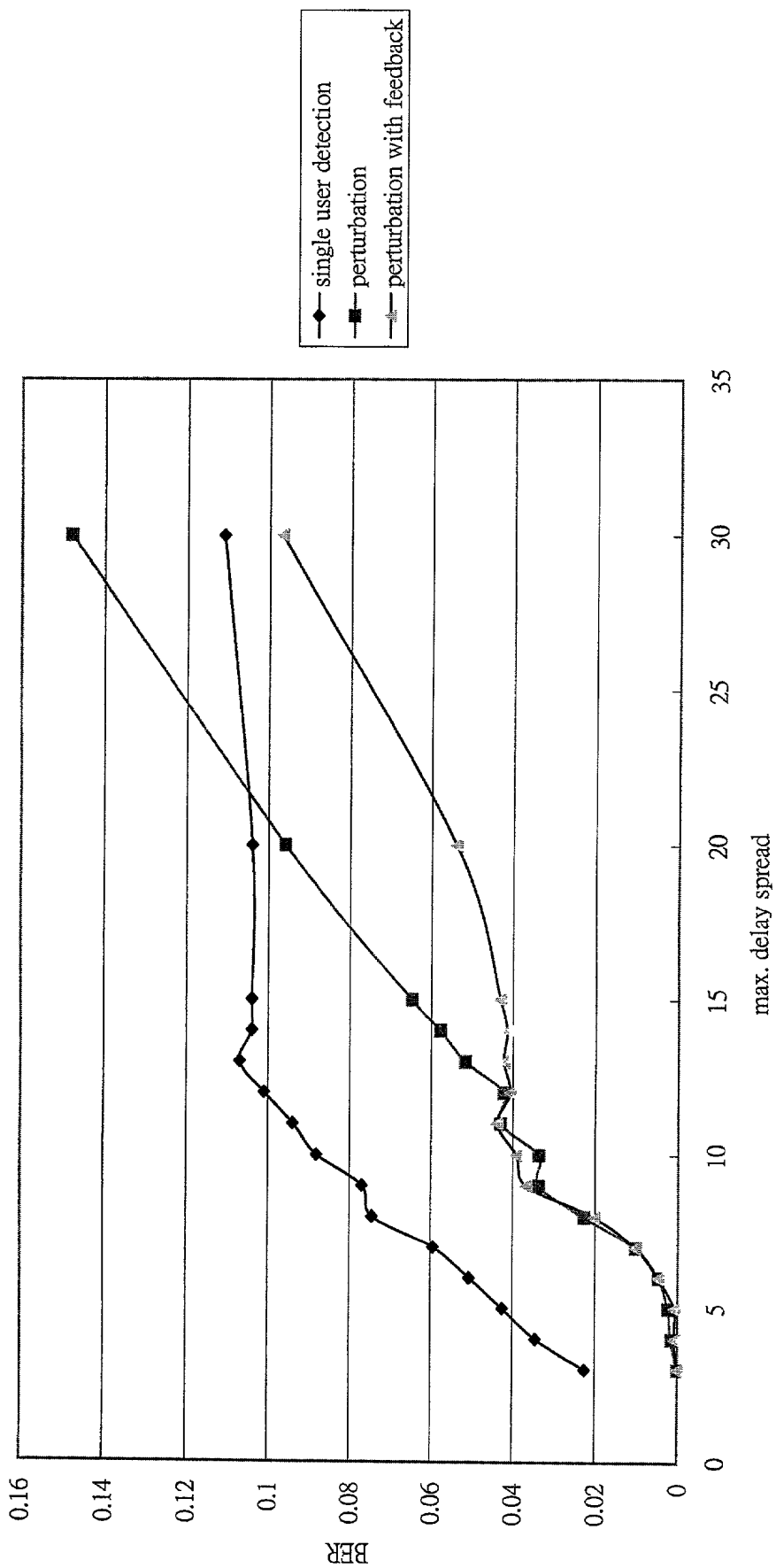


FIG. 7



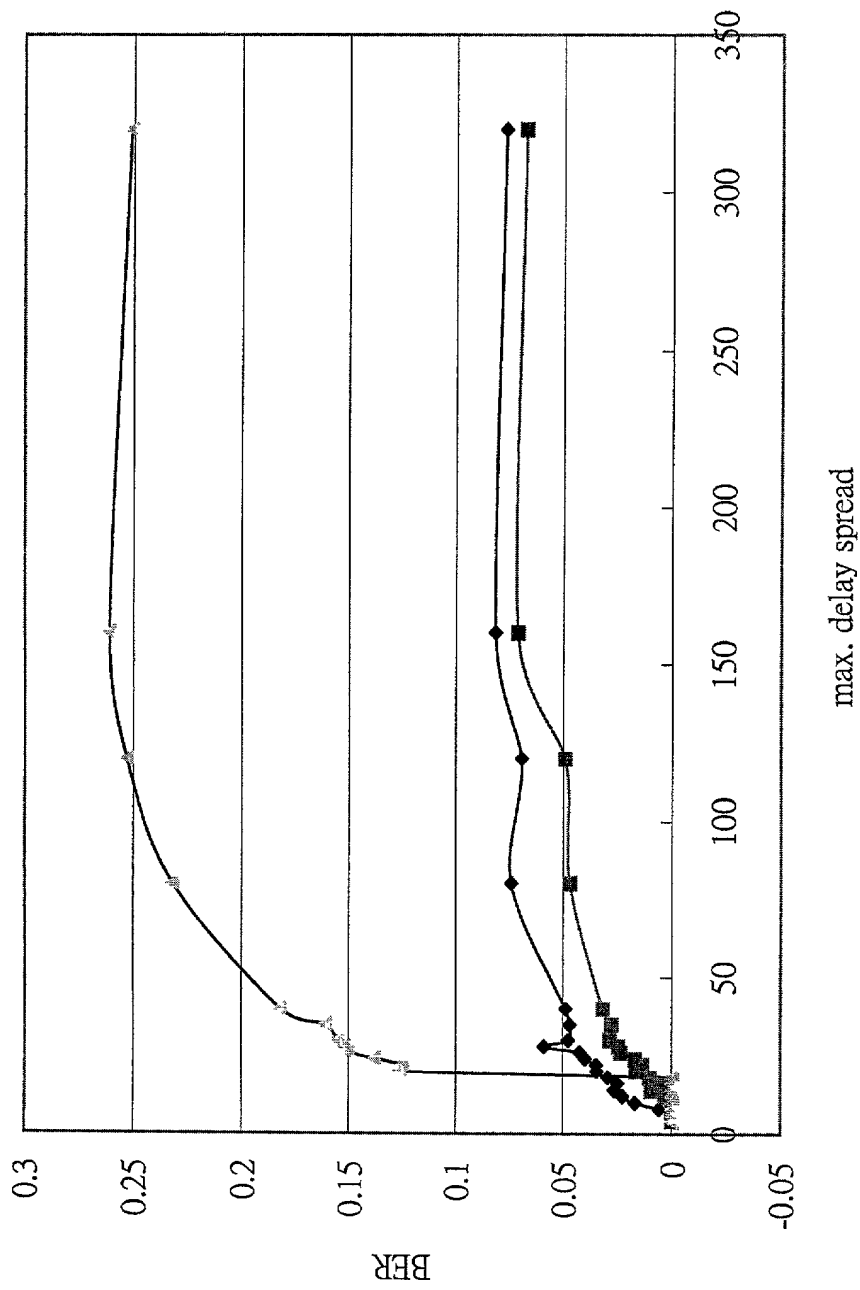
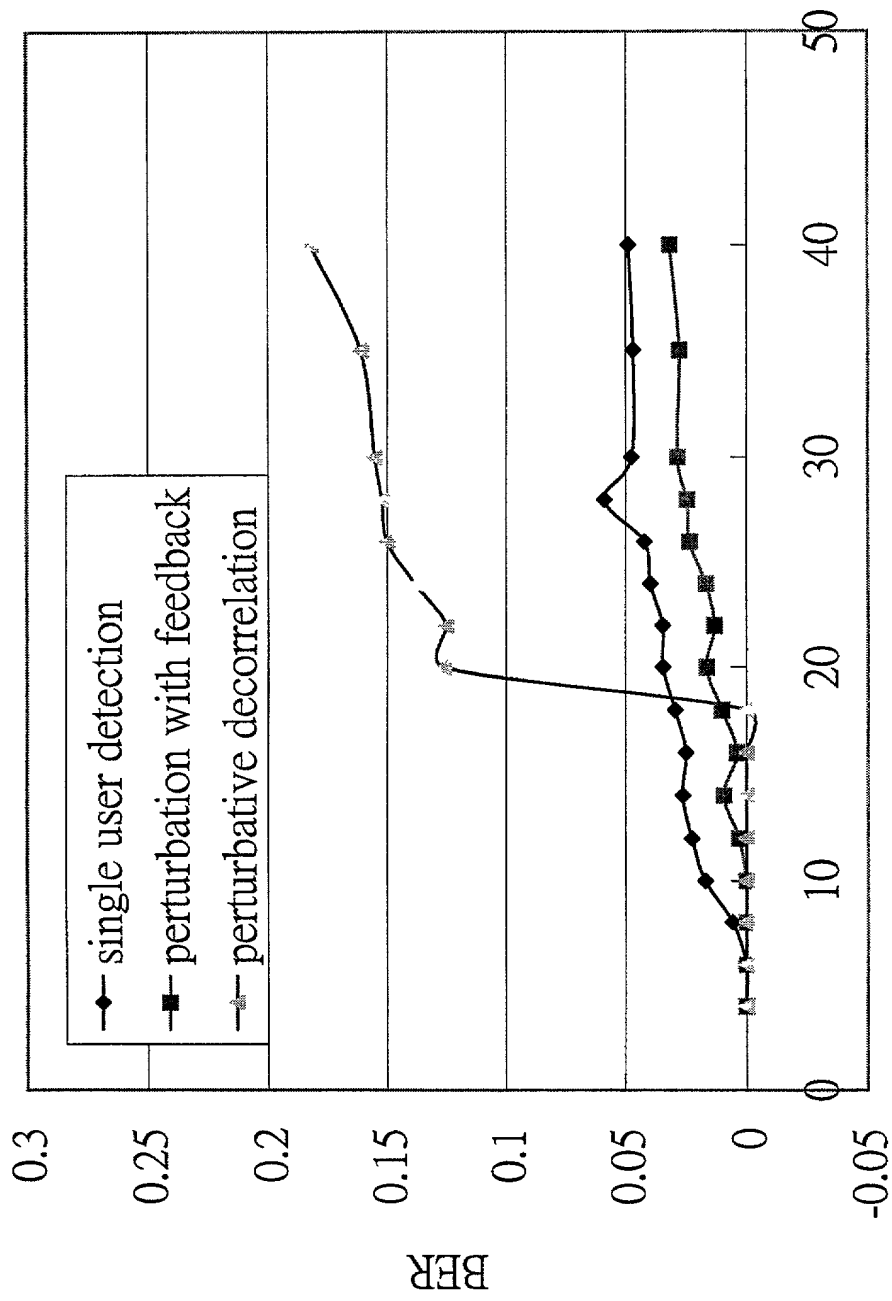


FIG. 8

FIG. 9 is a graph showing the Bit Error Rate (BER) versus the maximum delay spread for three different detection methods: single user detection, perturbation with feedback, and perturbative decorrelation. The x-axis represents the maximum delay spread in samples, ranging from 0 to 50. The y-axis represents the BER, ranging from -0.05 to 0.3. The legend indicates that the diamond markers represent single user detection, the square markers represent perturbation with feedback, and the triangle markers represent perturbative decorrelation. The graph shows that the BER for all three methods increases as the maximum delay spread increases. The perturbative decorrelation method consistently achieves the lowest BER across the range of delay spreads shown.



max. delay spread

FIG. 9

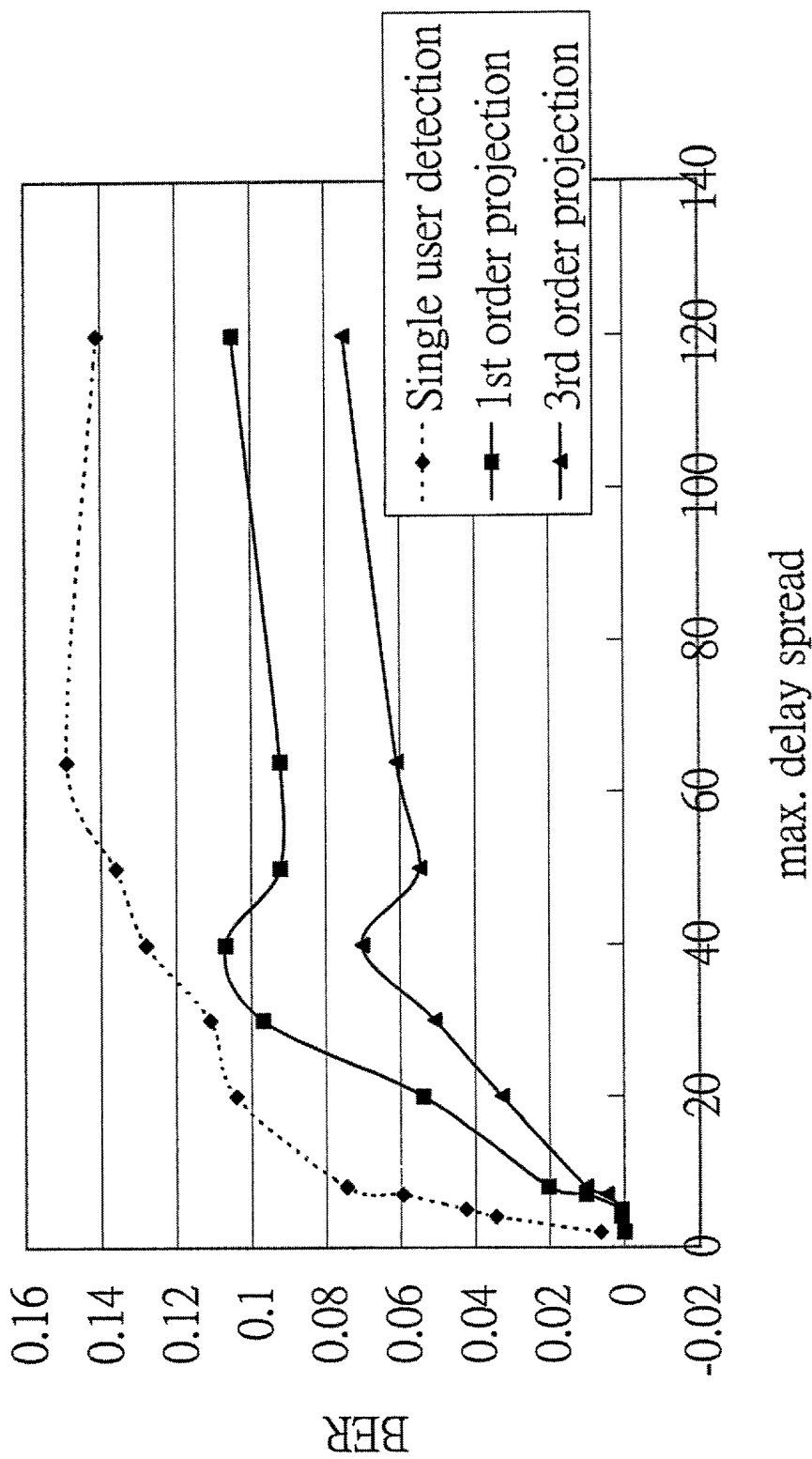


FIG. 10

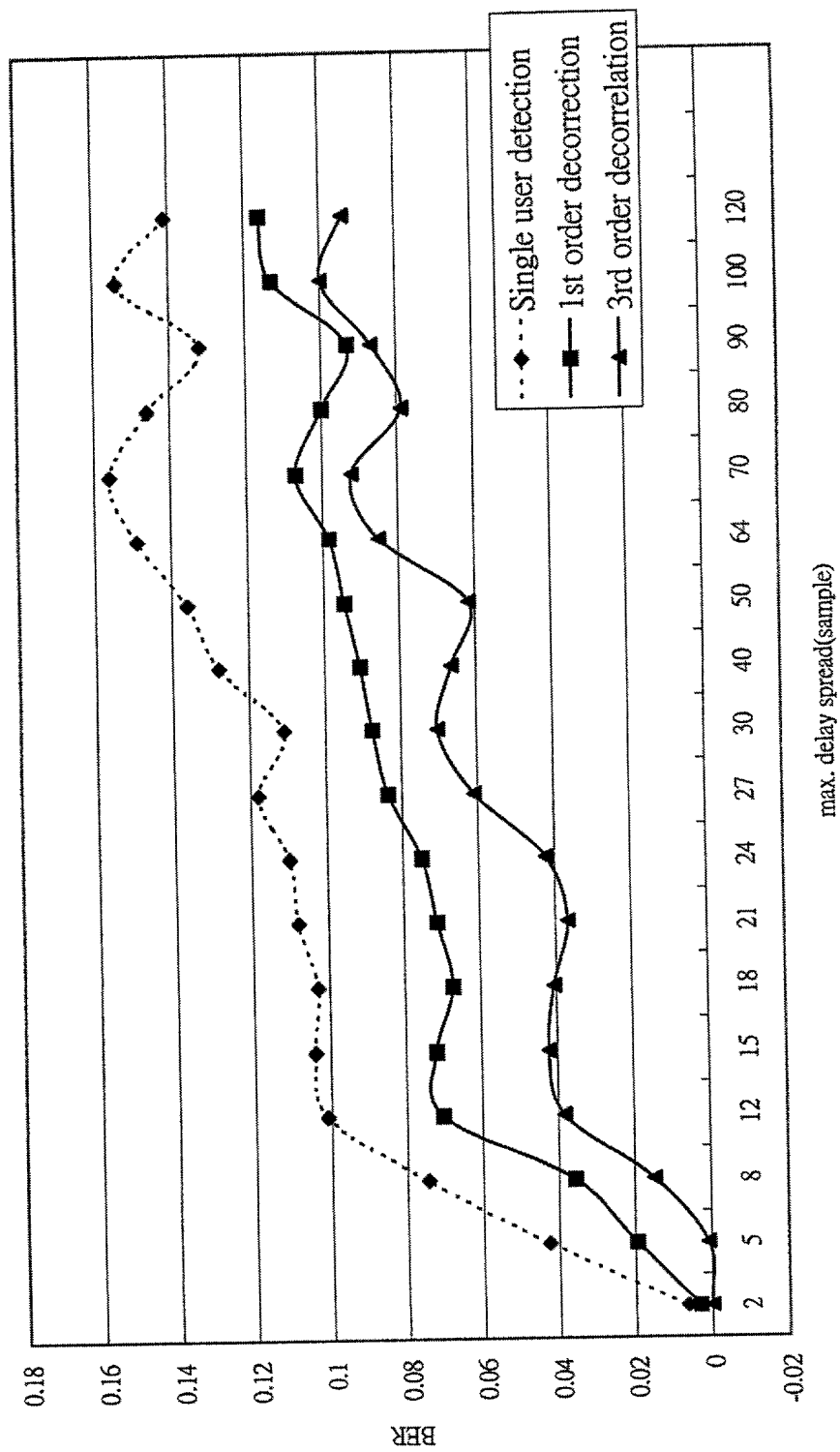


FIG. 11